

INTRODUCTION GANGS AND TERRORISM**LESSON PLAN****INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL:**

The goal of this course of instruction is to provide the student with the basic knowledge of different gangs that exist within the State of New Mexico and their relationship/s, if any, to each other, and how they originated. Further this course of instruction will cover material related to terrorism, in general.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

Upon completion of this class the trainee will be able to:

1. Understand different means of identifying gang members and leaders.
2. Understand specific strategies or techniques, which help in recognizing gang activity.
3. Identify New Mexico gangs and distinguishing signs.
4. Understand and be aware of terrorist threat areas in New Mexico and the proper follow up actions to deal with these threats.

INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS:

Class lecture and discussion, handouts, visual aids

Estimated time: 3 hours

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I. DEFINITIONS

Gang

- A gang is an organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, which has a common name and/or common identifying signs or symbols, whose members individually and/or collectively engage in a pattern of criminal activity.

Turf

- Gangs Claim a geographic territory, usually a neighborhood where the gang members and their families live.
- Territories may be identified by a mixture of rival gangs graffiti on the perimeter of the gangs turf.

Hardcore Gang Member

- Those few who need and thrive on the totality of gang activity. The hardcore and their ability to orchestrate the gang as a vehicle to manifest their own violence determine the gang's level of violence. The hardcore gang members are generally the leaders, the most violent, street wise and knowledgeable in legal matters.

Active Gang Members

- These individuals are active in a gang for status, recognition and ego fulfillment. They wear gang style attire, attend social functions of the gang, mark graffiti and have gang specific tattoos. Unlike the hardcore gang member, these individuals are not as willing to engage in felonious acts that may jeopardize the safety of their family or their freedom.

Wannabe Gang Member

- For several years law enforcement officials and the public have perceived many young males and females as *wannabe* gang members. For example, when a young male or female is viewed wearing gang attire or portraying himself or herself as a gang member, many law enforcement officials (and the public) will not take them seriously, and in some cases, approach the so-called *wannabe* gang member and attempt to discredit their identity. This is an extremely devastating approach that any individual can engage in when dealing with what they believe is a wannabe gang member. Ninety percent of the time when the wannabe gang member has been challenged about his/her disposition as a gang member, they will engage in some type of criminal conduct ranging from vandalism to murder – just to prove that they are the real product.

It is extremely important that when individuals are portraying themselves as gang members, they should not be confronted with the challenge of their status. If an individual is portrayed as a gang member, they should be considered as such.

II. HISTORY OF GANGS

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<p>Gangs in one form or another have been around for hundreds of years. Pirates were probably some of the original bad gangs.</p>	
<p>Today, gangs exist in virtually every community and correctional facility in New Mexico, as well as across the country.</p>	<p>Gangs Defined</p> <p>The gangs themselves are a product of the community from which they are derived. They are often members of the same community they intimidate. A gang could have as little as ten or as many as a thousand or more members. Predominantly male, although more and more females are emerging into the gangs and upper ranks of the gangs. Rather than seeking socially acceptable means of achieving influence, gangs use murder, violence, harassment, intimidation, extortion, and fear to control a neighborhood.</p>
<p>Ages from 8 on up to a few as old as 55.</p>	<p>A street gang is an association of individuals who exhibit the following characteristics in varying degrees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gang name and recognizable symbols or emblem • A geographic territory • A regular meeting pattern • An organized, continuous course of criminality • An organized and structured hierarchy
<p>The wearing of earrings, specific color schemes in their clothing and, at times, beads with sequence reflecting their status or position reinforces unity and identification.</p>	<p>There are several elements that each gang shares in order to survive. Traits such as unity, identity, loyalty and reward are important to their group. These individuals remain together in times of peace and conflict.</p>
<p>Loyalty is rewarded by recognition and acceptance as a gang member.</p>	<p>Why do Individuals Become Gang Members?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For several years experts in many fields and the public included have analyzed the many reasons why individuals choose to become gang members. Some of the reasons selected over the years include: <i>recognition, protection, affiliation, intimidation, family tradition, and perceived opportunities</i>. Without question, every one of the above stated reasons is correct, but it seems to be the consensus of most gang experts who agree, that the lack of quality morals and values seems to be the greatest factor in gang recruitment.
<p>What types of people are in gangs?</p> <p>The type of person attracted to a gang lacks the recognition one would usually get from their family, school, athletics or employment. We don't normally find athletes, students or working youths trying to become successful in life by joining a gang.</p>	<p>III. CHARACTERISTIC OF GANGS</p>

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<p>Graffiti painted on buildings is a good indication of gang activity in the area. Once the community or agency allows graffiti to remain, it is seen as giving in to the gangs. It puts forth a strong message from the gang that they control the area, much like wild animals marking their boundaries. Your fence, garage door or building then becomes theirs.</p> <p>Graffiti in many ways can be classified as the newspapers of the streets. By becoming familiar with graffiti and obtaining the skills to understand it, you can determine which gangs are at war, which gangs are allied, and which gang member or members may become potential victims.</p> <p><u>Graffiti should be photographed, documented and removed immediately thereafter for a community.</u></p> <p>Law enforcement should be aware of these signals since they may give a good indication of gang affiliation and pending gang violence.</p> <p>Most common use of hand signs by gang members is the throwing down of a rival gang's sign. This throwing down of a rival gang sign is a common motive for today's drive-by shootings.</p>	<p>Gangs and its members use graffiti, hand signs, tattoos, and colors to signify their membership in a gang and communicate their gang affiliation to others. Each gang has its own unique signals, sign, colors, jewelry and dress. These serve not only to identify gang members, but also to promote group solidarity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Graffiti <p>Street gang members' graffiti is a clear marking of territorial boundaries and serves as a warning and challenge to rival gangs. Many members from the public refer to graffiti as thoughtless vandalism or childish pranks, but to law enforcement it can serve as a valuable tool – as it tells us what the current trends in the gang society are.</p> <p>Just as each gang wears signs of identifiable clothing, they mark their "turf" by displaying graffiti in any open space. Graffiti is vigorously protected from defacement and serves as a warning and challenge to rival gangs. Graffiti can be used to support or "put down" a gang.</p> <p>Hispanic gangs will use graffiti to eulogize their slain gang members. Also, the nicknames of gang members will appear in the form of gang graffiti and can be used as a source of intelligence.</p> <p>Black gangs will usually represent their graffiti in the form of stars, pitchforks, and crescent moons. Their nicknames will also be visible in their graffiti.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Hand Signs <p>Gangs use hand signs as a means of communicating gang affiliation and/or to challenge rival gangs or groups.</p> <p>Gang members employ several means of non-verbal communication to acknowledge their gang or to challenge rival gangs, including hand signals or "throwing signs." These signals or signs are made by forming letters or numbers with the hands and fingers to depict the gang symbols or initials. By using these signals, the gang member can show which gang he belongs to and issue challenges to other gangs in the vicinity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Tattoos
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There is no rule for determining the number, size, or degree of ornateness of the gang member's tattoos.	<p>Tattoos may be viewed as an extension of gang graffiti used to identify the wearer as a member of a particular gang. As in the case of graffiti, the tattoo will usually include the name, initials, or symbols of the gang and, in some instances, could include the faction or area to which the gang member belongs.</p>
	<p>While some appear quite professionally drawn, many are homemade. Tattoos are not confined to any particular part of the body and may be found on arms, hands, chest, back, neck, or even legs.</p>
	<p>There is a new trend in tattooing whereby the gang member will tattoo a teardrop on his cheek for a fallen gang member. If that particular gang faction represents to the left, then the teardrop will be on the left cheek and the same applies to the right side. Fallen gang leaders have sometimes been eulogized by subordinate gang members by having the gang leader's nickname tattooed on their body with the initial RIP (rest in peace) by the name.</p>
<p>Tattoos have much significance about a person; tattoos relay the personality, beliefs, affiliation and the background about the person.</p> <p>*This is extremely important for all law enforcement to become familiar with – especially when they are dealing with subjects that have no form of identity other than their tattoos.</p>	<p>Any law enforcement official that becomes familiar with gang specific tattoos, especially on career criminals and gang members, can determine the person's identity, associate group and the person's background. The majority of street gang members; prison gang members, White Supremacist groups and outlaw motorcycle gang members will have tattoos with the name and/or abbreviations pertaining to their gang. *Many gang members will often tattoo their gang moniker on themselves. In many situations when this occurs, if the suspect has been validated as a gang member, it adds as a valuable resource to obtain a true identification. Hardcore gang members are totally committed and tattoos symbolize their level of gang commitment.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Examples and the definitions of tattoos.</i>
<p>Many gang members from different street gangs will obtain many of the same tattoos that do not have any significance to their specific gang.</p>	<p><u>The Number 13:</u> A common tattoo that is used by many Hispanic street gang members. The significance to this tattoo originated by the Hispanic street gangs in southern California. Roughly from Fresno or Bakersfield south to the Mexican border – these gangs refer to themselves as Surenos (southerners). Surenos sympathize with the Mexican Mafia (La EME). The 13th letter in the alphabet is the letter M. The first letters for the words Mexican Mafia. Many other Hispanic gangs throughout the southwest and even some in the east adopt many of the recent trends implemented by the California Hispanic gangs. That is the reason why other Hispanic gangs outside of southern California associate with the number 13.</p>
	<p><u>The Number 14:</u> The number 14 has a similar significance, as does the number 13. The difference between the number 14 and the number 13 is that the Hispanic street gangs from northern California, north of</p>

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Fresno and Bakersfield, sympathize with La Nuestra Familia prison gang or as it has become known, the Northern Structure. The 14th letter in the alphabet is the letter N, the first letter for the words, Nuestra and Northern.

Prison Towers and Prison Bars: Many gang members who have done prison time will obtain a tattoo of a prison tower or prison bars. The significance of this tattoo is to relay to their homeboys that this person has served prison time. Many gang members look forward to and are proud of doing prison time. Prison time adds to the status of the person who has served. One thing to consider, the more violent acts that a gang member participates in, the higher it will elevate his/her status among their peers.

Three Dots: This tattoo can be found just about anywhere on the body. The most common place to locate this tattoo is on the web of either hand. This is especially a common tattoo used by gang members at any level. The significance of the 3 dots is to describe Mi Vida Loca, a Spanish term meaning My Crazy Life. Many gang members are involved in numerous criminal activities to include graffiti all the way to murder. So many gang members refer to their life style as crazy.

Teardrops: There are many theories to the significance of this tattoo. Back in the old days many theorized that each teardrop below either eye represented how many murders that person committed. Others theorized that each teardrop represented every five years of prison time that the individual had served. Today many old generation and young generation gang members obtain a teardrop or several teardrops below either eye. No one has truly verified if either one or both of the above stated theories is correct, but with todays gang society it seems to be more of a fad.

SUR: The initials SUR have the same significance, as does the number 13. Hispanic gangs involved in the Sureno movement have adopted the word SUR as the abbreviation for the word Sureño and as an identifier for their gang. Hispanic gangs also use this acronym for the words Southern United Raza and for the Southern United Race.

Religious Symbols: Many Hispanic street gang members allege that they are true followers and loyal to the Catholic religion. To honor their faith, they will obtain many religious type tattoos, i.e., Our Lady of Guadalupe Virgin Mary, the Sacred Heart of Jesus and various types of crucifixes. It is obvious that the behavior and lifestyle of gang members is not in compliance with the rules of the Holy Bible or the Catholic religion, but many of them believe that by repenting their sins at a later time, it will be their initiation into heaven.

Drama Masks: The public usually relates to the drama masks as a

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*The colors red and blue originated as colors for gang identification by the California Mexico Mafia (La Eme) and the California La Nuestra Familia (NF).

Back in the 1950s in the Los Angeles County Jail, as new inductees entered the jail, they were issued a pair of Levis (called county jeans); a long sleeve blue denim shirt; underwear, toiletries, which included a razor, razor blades, soap, a toothbrush and a blue railroad handkerchief. Many of the street gang members began to fold the blue railroad handkerchief lengthwise and placed it inside their right rear pockets with half the handkerchief hanging out of the pocket. This identified all gang members within the jail. When gang members entered the Corrections Department they were easy to identify as gang members from southern California (Sureños) because of the blue handkerchief they flew out of their right rear pocket. The California Mexican Mafia (Le Eme) began to use the color blue and the number 13 as their identifiers. La Nuestra Familia prison gang formed to protect itself from the Mexican Mafia and created identifiers of its own, the color red and the number 14.

Today in the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area we are finding that members from different street gangs in the North Valley area are beginning

symbol of the theater. For those who are not familiar with the drama masks, they can best be described as two masks, one that is smiling and one that is frowning. Numerous gang members will have the drama masks tattooed on various parts of their bodies. The significance to this tattoo is that most gang members envision themselves as having a good time when they engage in gang-related criminal activities and shed tears when they have been apprehended by law enforcement for those criminal acts.

- **Colors**

All gangs have colors to represent themselves. At gang funerals the gang colors will be represented by various floral arrangements. The gang colors will also be represented in the gang members attending the funeral.

There are many different gangs that use colors as an identifying symbol as to their gang affiliation. *The Bloods who identify with the color red and the Crips who identify with the color blue are more notorious for color identification. A new trend by gang members is to disguise their gang colors by wearing various sports wear that represents their appropriate gang logo or colors.

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to identify with the color red and the number 14. Members from different street gangs in the South Valley area are identifying with the color blue and the number 13.

As a result of this many people have been mistaken for a gang member due to an article of clothing being worn and have been innocently victimized.

Leadership is usually acquired by the "baddest" or who has the money and can change often.

Most gang related the hardcore member normally commits homicides.

Law enforcement efforts are usually directed at the leaders and the hardcore gang members.

- **Monikers**

Gang members are usually known by their gang moniker other than their legal names by their peers. Once an individual obtains gang membership status, they are given a name by other members from their gang. The name that a new gang member acquires is usually associated with the personality, reputation or some type of physical characteristic of the individual. For example, if the individual is fat, he may obtain the nickname of *Gordo*, or if the individual has the reputation as a better than average fighter, he may obtain the nickname of *Boxer* or *Thunder*. Many gang members only know their fellow gang counterparts by their monikers and not by their true names.

IV. GANG STRUCTURE

- **Gang Inner-Structure**

Leaders: Are usually the oldest members with extensive criminal backgrounds as well as having served prison terms. They normally direct the criminal activity of the gang. The nature and pattern of gang activity can be learned by looking closely at the leadership of the particular gang. Conformity by the membership and recruitment of new members is a key element to his leadership. A leader usually surrounds himself with trusted members and advisors to form an inner-circle.

Hardcore Members: The lives of these individuals revolve completely around the gang. The gang is the main reference group for his/her identity. Hardcore members are usually the most violent criminal members of the gang; committing serious crimes, enforcement and operating the narcotics trade. Besides participating in crimes themselves, the hardcore gang members encourage others to do the same.

Fringe/Marginal Members: They are often the newest and youngest members. They tend to drift in and out of the gang depending on temporal needs. They are usually referred to as "wannabe's."

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<p>They lack the direction to either become a hardcore member fully involved in criminal activities or remain with socially acceptable paths: family, church, school or employment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Association with gangs and their negative influences leads to criminal activity and drug involvement resulting in incarceration and in many cases even death. For some, the gangs provide a level of status that they do not believe they could otherwise achieve. Others join for protection from other gangs in gang-infested neighborhoods. They then submit to gang dominance so that they may travel in their neighborhood without fear of physical violence. Troubled youths find the fellowship and brotherhood that is lacking in their immediate families. They identify with these gang members and participate in gang activities to gain acceptance by the gang. Intimidation is another reason why some youths join gangs. Intimidation techniques range from extorting lunch money from others to committing violent homicides. In order to protect themselves, these youths must comply with the demands of the gangs.
<p>This technique further protects hardcore members and leaders from arrest.</p>	<p>The source of gang income, in many cases, is narcotics sales. Various methods of selling drugs are used by the gangs, including using young children as lookouts and runners to transfer money and quantities of narcotics from seller to buyer. Much of today's gang wars are over the control of that turf. In corrections, extortion, drug sales, protective fees, and membership fees are the most prevalent forms of gang income.</p>
<p>Hispanic street gang uses the term barrio when they are referring to their neighborhood and the term barrio when they are referring to the gang itself.</p> <p>Hardcore Hispanic street gang members who become confined filter either into the SNM or Los Carnales</p>	<h2>V. COMMON TYPES OF GANGS</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street Gangs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hispanic Street Gangs <p>The strongest influence of street gangs in the Albuquerque/ Bernalillo County area stems from the Hispanic gangs. The Hispanic street gangs in the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area are primarily territorial gangs and most of them claim a specific territory as their turf. Ninety percent of the Hispanic street gangs in the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area are third and fourth generation gangs. Hispanic gangs evolved in protecting their neighborhoods also known as the barrio.</p> <p>The Hispanic street gangs in the area are the most violent among the other street gangs and they usually victimize rival gang members from their own race.</p> <p>Hispanic street gang members are extremely loyal to their barrio and in most cases the ultimate sacrifice they can make is to die in defense for their barrio. The majority of Hispanic street gang members are</p>

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<p>Rival street gangs are more likely to target anyone individual with such a prestigious title.</p>	<p>individuals who are very proud and expect respect from their peers, the public, and law enforcement. Showing disrespect to a Hispanic street gang member will usually result in a verbal or physical altercation.</p>
<p>The ultimate crime any Hispanic gang member can engage in is the assault or murder of a law enforcement officer.</p>	<p>Hispanic street gangs do not acknowledge any one specific individual as the president, chief or leader of their gang. With all Hispanic street gangs, the members usually look up to and follow the advice and direction of the veteranos (veterans) within their gang. The Hispanic gangs just like other gangs of different ethnic groups fall under the same rule, the more and the higher degree of violent crimes that are committed by any one individual, the higher it will elevate their status among their peers.</p>
<p>*To provide a percentage of their profits (street tax)</p>	<p>When Hispanic street gangs began to emerge in the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area they would not allow anyone from different ethnic groups to obtain membership status within their barrios. But in recent years there have been many non-Hispanics who have been accepted to obtain membership status within the Hispanic gang culture. Over the past 8-10 years Hispanic street gangs in the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area have allowed street gangs from other ethnic groups, primarily the Bloods and Crips to sell drugs within their territory.</p>
<p>The migration of these street gangs began in the mid-80s – “Colors”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ African/American Street Gangs
<p>Bloods and Crips do have some influence and submit to the same philosophies, as do their California counterparts.</p>	<p>The most prominent gangs are the Bloods and the Crips. Although the Bloods and Crips are primarily composed of African/American, their biggest rival is each other. Their main focus and motivation is the control and distribution of drugs, primarily powder and crack cocaine. Unlike most Hispanic street gangs, the Bloods and Crips identify with colors. Bloods identify with the colors red and green and the Crips identify with the color blue and in some cases the color purple.</p>
<p>*Not territorial gangs like the Hispanic street gangs</p>	<p>Many law enforcement officials and the public have the misconception that the Bloods are one big gang and the Crips are also one big gang. But to clarify this misconception, the Bloods and Crips are broken down into many different sets, i.e., Kirtland Gangster Bloods, Kirttown Piru Bloods, Killer Park Crips and Nutty Block Crips.</p>
<p>Not all Crip sets are allies to one another and not all Blood sets are allies to one another. In many cases some Crip sets will be rivals to other Crip sets and some Blood sets will be rivals to other Blood sets.</p>	<p>For many years the Bloods and Crips only allowed membership status to African/Americans. Today's Bloods and Crips are still <u>primarily</u> African/Americans, but over the recent years they have allowed many individuals from different ethnic backgrounds to obtain membership status.</p>
<p>Bloods and Crips are not as powerful and do not have the influence that the Hispanic gangs in this area have, but they are as criminally inclined and as violent as are the Hispanic gangs.</p>	<p>Many Blood and Crip gang members who have been confined inside the New Mexico Corrections Department will continue to maintain their street gang identity. Several of the African/American Blood and</p>

<p>Anytime a Blood gang member drafts a letter or some type of document, when the letter C appears in a word the letter C will be crossed out, this is a display of disrespect to their rival, the Crips. As does the Bloods, Crip gang members cross out the letter B as a sign of disrespect to their rival, the Bloods.</p> <p>Their ultimate goals are to eliminate all ethnic groups and to maintain the existence of the White race only.</p> <p>These groups are anti-abortion for citizens of their own race, but are pro-abortion for citizens of other ethnic groups.</p> <p>Many members from these groups do not use hard drugs, but they will consume alcohol.</p> <p>There are several White Supremacist/Skinhead groups in the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area, but their influence is not equal to that of the Hispanic street gangs and the Bloods and Crips.</p>	<p>Crip gang members will establish membership status to the Black Guerilla Family (BGF), which is a prison gang based out of the California Department of Corrections or the Natural Black Family (NBF) which is a prison gang based out of the New Mexico Corrections Department.</p> <p>Blood gang members refer to each other as <i>Blood</i> and refer to Crip gang members as <i>Crabs</i>. Crip gang members refer to each other as <i>Cuz</i> and refer to Blood gang members as <i>Slobs</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• White Supremacist/Skinhead Groups <p>These groups are 100% racial motivated. Many members from these groups believed that at the change of the millennium, a race war was going to ensue between Caucasians and non-Caucasians. White Supremacist/Skinhead groups believe that the White race is the true race and other ethnic groups should not exist. The White Supremacist/Skinhead movement submits and sympathizes to the same beliefs and philosophies, as did Hitler and the German Nazis.</p> <p>Unlike the Hispanic street gangs and the Bloods and Crips, these groups maintain a low profile, but are easy to identify. Many White Supremacist/Skinhead groups shave their heads, support military tactical fatigue pants and Doc Martin work boots. Many members from these groups will obtain swastikas, lightning bolts, combat boots, crossed hammers, Hitler's face and the Confederate flag as tattoo drawing and symbols. Many of these groups are para-military and are sophisticated with military assault weapons and explosives.</p> <p>White Supremacist/Skinhead groups consider themselves as devoted Christians and all other ethnic groups are evil. The majority of criminal acts that these groups engage in are hate crimes, crimes against African/Americans, Hispanics, Jews and homosexuals. Many of these groups engage in an act of violence that is known as a boot party. A boot party can best be described as members of these groups target a victim and severely physically beat the victim by stomping and kicking the victim with their Doc Martin boots.</p> <p>When White Supremacist/Skinhead members are confined to the Corrections Department, many of them will obtain membership status in the Aryan Brotherhood (AB), Naxi Low Riders (NLR) or to any</p>
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Asian street gangs do not have a strong influence in the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area.

The majorities of these gang members are well groomed; support preppy type attire and jewelry and drive expensive sports cars.

But due to the fact that many gang members from this culture are well educated, it seems that they prefer to engage in white collar crimes, i.e., credit card fraud, insurance fraud, etc.

group that has the same beliefs as they do.

• Asian Gangs

Although they are small in numbers, they do present a serious threat to law enforcement and the community. Many of the Asian gang members in this area are hard to identify. **Why?**

For the most part, gang members from the Asian community come from middle income to high-income families. Many of these gang members are well educated and are highly sophisticated in the use of computer software. Gang members from the Asian community do engage in the same types of violent crimes, as do the Hispanic gangs, Blood and Crips, and the White Supremacist/Skinhead groups.

When Asian gangs do engage in violent crimes, the majority of their victims are of their own race. Many Asian/Americans, for some reason or another, do not have much faith in American banks. So in many cases Asian/Americans will maintain their valuables and life saving within their residences. Because of this common practice that is done by the Asian community, the Asian street gangs often engage in a crime that is best known as home invasions. Home invasions can best be described when several gang members select a target they believe maintains a substantial amount of monies and other valuables within their residence. The gang members will force themselves inside the target residence and will hold the occupants hostage. Once the gang members have successfully taken control of the target residence, they will demand their victims to turn over to them their monies and valuables. Failure to comply with the demands of the assailants results in the victims being severely tortured until they submit to the demands.

• Female Gang Members

In the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area, the only two all-female gangs that have been identified are the Teen Angles and Bitches Taking Over. Although there are two all female gangs in this area, the majority of the female gang membership stems from the traditional male street gangs.

Females play an important role within the gang society. Gang members know that law enforcement officials are predominately male and the male officers are likely not to search female gang members for liability reasons. So because of this fact, male gang members will have their female counterparts transport their drugs and weapons upon their persons. Many local gang enforcement officers and detectives have noticed that the female gang members tend to be more aggressive towards law enforcement than their male counterparts.

These are the individuals who are going to provide alibis for their male counterparts and know their location when they become fugitives from justice.

For example, an individual may select the alias of Nitro this week and the next week he/she may have changed his/her alias to Flex.

When working in a specialized gang detail unit, it is important that the officers from those units become familiar with the male gang members' mothers, grandmothers, wives, girlfriends, female gang counterparts and female associates. One important factor all law enforcement should keep in mind, female gang members should never be underestimated because they can be just as violent and as criminally inclined as their male counterparts,

- **Taggers**

Taggers are groups of individuals who primarily limit their criminal activities to crimes such as criminal damage to property, vandalism and graffiti. These individuals select an alias such as: Rex, Milo, Kaos or Kilroy and mark their aliases on walls, fences, utility poles, sidewalks and in some cases, vehicles. It is hard to maintain an accurate intelligence file on these individuals, because unlike street gang members, they tend to obtain different names for their tagging crews and their aliases every month or so. Many Taggers who no longer find spray painting on walls a challenge tend to concentrate their efforts on crimes with greater consequences. In the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area we have seen many Taggers who no longer find their lifestyles a challenge, obtain membership status to established street gangs.

One tagging crew in the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area known as the Uptown Kings evolved from committing criminal acts such as criminal damage to property to violent crimes such as murders, aggravated assaults/batteries, drive-by shootings and robberies. When the Uptown Kings changed their status from a tagging crew to a street gang many members from other street gangs did not take them serious and in my cases questioned their identity status. The Uptown Kings began to initiate wars with other street gangs such as the Surenos 13 and Los Carnales and committed acts of murder and aggravated assaults/batteries against their members just to prove that they are the real product.

- **Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Street Gangs**

The Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area has been plagued with the

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<p>Members from these street gangs have been involved in numerous crimes that include, but not limited to: murders, rapes, aggravated assault/batteries, drive-by shootings, auto thefts, robberies, burglaries, narcotics trafficking and criminal damage to property.</p>	<p>problem of street gangs for more than 40 years. Street gangs have grown from minor social groups formed out of racism and prejudice to their evolved state of urban terrorism. Many law enforcement officials and residents from the Albuquerque/ Bernalillo County area continue to think that the gang problem that exists today in their neighborhoods stems from the gang membership influence out of Los Angeles. This may be 25% true, but 75% of the street gangs for the exception of the Bloods and Crips in this area have little or no influence from the street gangs out of Los Angeles, California.</p>
<p>With all the violent criminal acts that are associated with the street gangs in the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County, it ranks in the top seven in the country. Ninety percent of the crimes that are committed in this area are related to some type of gang involvement. Not all crimes may be gang motivated, but the individuals that have gang membership status or gang association ties commit most of these crimes.</p>	<p>To date, there have been approximately 8,000 gang members validated in the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area and it is estimated that there is a total of 15,000 gang members in this area.</p>
<p>The American Motorcycle Association referred to 99% of all motorcyclists as law-abiding citizens and 1% of their society as the renegades and outlaws. This remark made by the American Motorcycle Association was the introduction of the "one-per center" image, a trademark that has been adopted by all outlaw motorcycle groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biker Gangs <p>After the end of the war in 1945, thousands of war veterans returned back home. Many of the war veterans did not accept the values of pre-war patterns. War was exciting for many of the veterans and one way the war veterans acquired excitement was by riding Harley Davidsons or Indian motorcycles.</p>
<p>They later changed their name to what is known today as the Hell's Angels.</p>	<p>On July 4, 1946, the American Motorcycle Association sponsored a dirt hill climb race in Hollister, California (a town south of San Francisco). During this event a member from the Pissed Off Bastards of Bloomington was arrested for fighting. Fellow members from the Pissed Off Bastards of Bloomington demanded his release from the local authorities. After the local authorities refused, a riot ensued and the small town of Hollister was destroyed. The public and law enforcement were so enraged about this incident that they perceived all motorcyclists as renegades and outlaws.</p>
<p>They later changed their name to what is known today as the Hell's Angels.</p>	<p>The Hollister incident produced three important biker traditions, the 4th of July run, the 1% image and anyone that did not identify them as a one per center was referred to as a citizen.</p>
<p>They later changed their name to what is known today as the Hell's Angels.</p>	<p>Shortly after the Hollister incident, the membership status of the Pissed Off Bastards of Bloomington began to increase.</p>
	<p>Hell's Angels – this organization has chapters throughout the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia and New Zealand. Their national headquarters is in Oakland, California.</p>

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Several thousand of outlaw motorcycle gang members exist in every state and there is approximately 900 outlaw motorcycle clubs. The following outlaw motorcycle clubs who are known as the big four have national and interregional importance.

Outlaws – this organization has chapters throughout the United States and in Europe. Their national headquarters is in Chicago, Illinois.

Pagans – this organization has chapters throughout the United States and their national headquarters is located in the state of Pennsylvania.

Banditos – This organization has chapters throughout the United States and their national headquarters is located in Houston, Texas. The Banditos claim the state of New Mexico as their territory and have five separate chapters within this state. The chapters are identified as: Las Cruces; Roswell; Silver City; the northern chapter and the southern chapter. The Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area is the dividing point between the north and south chapters.

• Biker Gang Structure

National President

The President usually is the founder of the club. He resides at or nearby the national headquarters, which is referred to as the mother chapter. He is the ultimate authority in all matters pertaining to the club.

Territorial or Regional Representatives

This individual may also be recognized as the Vice-President of the region or district he is assigned. His responsibilities are to handle the problems that the local chapters cannot.

National Security-Treasurer

His responsibilities are to maintain the organization's money and to collect dues from the supporting chapters. This individual changes and drafts new club bylaws and record the minutes at the headquarters and/or regional meetings.

National Enforcer

This individual's responsibilities are directed only to the National President. He is the National President's bodyguard and enforces punishments to club members who have violated the club's bylaws.

Chapter President

This individual has the ultimate authority over chapter's matters and

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Also deal directly with law enforcement during the runs. Most of the time the club to engage in a felony crime witnessed by active members in order to obtain membership status mandates them.	<p>members. This individual may obtain this position by either claiming it or by being elected.</p> <p><u>Vice-President</u></p> <p>This individual is normally selected by the Chapter's President and resides over the chapter's matters in the absence of the Chapter's President.</p> <p><u>Secretary-Treasurer</u></p> <p>This individual usually possesses the best handwriting skills within the chapter's membership. He collects the chapter's membership dues and records the minutes of the chapter's meetings. He is also responsible for taking care of the chapter's bills.</p> <p><u>Sergeant at Arms</u></p> <p>This individual is physically the strongest member and acts as an enforcer for the chapter. He will apply beatings to club members who have violated the club's bylaws.</p> <p><u>Road Captain</u></p> <p>This individual coordinates the schedules and mappings for the club's runs. He also is responsible for selecting restaurants, gas stations and maintenance shops during the runs. This individual will maintain the club's money.</p> <p><u>Members</u></p> <p>These individuals are the rank and file of the club. These individuals pay dues to the club and have sworn to abide by the bylaws of the club.</p> <p><u>Probation/Prospective Members</u></p> <p>These individuals are the club's prospects. These individuals normally spend one month to one year on probationary status.</p> <p><u>Associate Members</u></p> <p>These individuals possess some value or usefulness to the club. Some</p>
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A motorcycle gang member's most cherished possession is his colors.

of the associates may include attorneys and motorcycle shop owners. Many motorcycle gang members who become confined in the Corrections Department and submit to the White Supremacist philosophies will align themselves with the Aryan Brotherhood while in confinement.

Bikers Colors

The colors are located on the back of the member's jacket. The name of the club is positioned on the top chevron, the club's logo is positioned in the center of both rockers, and the location from where he's from is positioned on the bottom rocker.

Most outlaw motorcycle gangs submit to the same philosophies, and they are as follows: **Fuck the World** is motto of most outlaw motorcycle gangs. Retribution is an **Eye for an Eye**. *Priority #1 is the member's colors and club. Priority #2 is the member's bike. Priority #3 is the member's old lady or his dog.* Most outlaw motorcycle gangs submit to the same philosophies and beliefs of the Ku Klux Klan.

The majority of outlaw motorcycle groups engage in numerous crimes, which include, but are not limited to: motorcycle thefts; prostitution; manufacturing, distribution, transportation and possession of illegal narcotics (primarily methamphetamines); transportation, distribution and possession of illegal firearms and explosives; and extortion.

• **Prison Gangs**

Shortly after the 1980 prison riot, prison gangs began to emerge within the New Mexico Corrections Department. Groups like the Sindicato Nuevo Mexico (SNM) and Los Carnales (LC) surfaced and focused primarily in status, power and control within the prison walls.

In February 1980 the New Mexico Corrections Department experienced the most violent prison riot recorded in American history. The riot erupted in what is known as the Main Facility in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Thirty-three inmates were brutally murdered and several Correctional Officers were severely assaulted, physically and sexually.

Juan Baca, whom many suspected as being a member of the California Mexican Mafia (La Eme), assisted in the birth of the Sindicato Nuevo Mexico and took

The Sindicato Nuevo Mexico and Los Carnales are major rivals of one another. The Sindicato Nuevo Mexico has substantial membership status in comparison to Los Carnales. Although Los Carnales is much smaller in membership than the Sindicato Nuevo Mexico, they tend to be more violent and much more organized on their assaults than the Sindicato Nuevo Mexico.

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the leadership role for many years. Richard “Ricky” Garcia was one of the founders of Los Carnales and became this group’s leader and today is still recognized as the leader.

Many members from within the Sindicato Nuevo Mexico allege that they are closely associated with the California Mexican Mafia (La Eme). They also allege that their rivals include the California La Nuestra Familia (NF), Texas Syndicate (TS), Black Guerilla Family (BGF), Crazy Town Roswell (CTR) and Barrio Aztecas (BA).

From the birth of the Sindicato Nuevo Mexico to about 15 years after their existence, the leadership mandated strict criteria in order for any individual to obtain membership status. First, a prospect had to be sponsored by an active member of the organization. Second, the prospect had to be unanimously voted in by three members of lieutenant status or better. Third and last, the prospect would be provided with a knife and sent on a mission. Once an individual successfully obtained membership status, he along with the other membership lived by the blood in blood out concept. This protocol was implemented and strictly enforced by the long lasting Jefe (leader/father) Juan Baca. The membership from the Sindicato Nuevo Mexico alleges that Juan Baca is retired from the organization, but does continue to have the ultimate respect from the membership and continues to provide advice pertaining to the organization. Over the recent years the Sindicato Nuevo Mexico has eased its criteria for membership status, and because of this, the membership status has increased by 2-3 times.

If a member from the Sindicato Nuevo Mexico brings shame to the organization or heat from law enforcement, the SNM mandates that the individual or individuals that initially sponsored the problem member dispose of him by taking his life.

It appears as if the Sindicato Nuevo Mexico is taking the same role with the local Hispanic street gangs, as did the California Mexican Mafia with the Hispanic street gangs in Los Angeles. It has been brought to the attention of the law enforcement community in the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area that the Sindicato Nuevo Mexico is mandating to the Hispanic street gangs that they provide them with a percentage of the profits that is gained from drug proceeds. Any gang who complies with this mandate obtains a good standing status with the Sindicato Nuevo Mexico inside and outside of the prison walls. The gangs who fail to comply with this mandate fall out of good standing with the SNM. Most gang members from various street gangs realize that one day they will enter the prison system, so for that reason in order for them to survive in prison, most of them tend to comply with the mandates submitted by the SNM.

It has been brought to the attention of the law enforcement community

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<p>Before the September 11, 2001 attacks in New York and the Pentagon, most terrorist incidents in the United States have been bombing attacks, involving detonated and undetonated explosive devices, tear gas and pipe and firebombs.</p> <p>The effects of terrorism can vary significantly from loss of life and injuries to property damage and disruptions in services such as</p>	<p>in the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County area that the SNM is using street gang members from various street gangs in this area to enforce murders and assaults for them on the streets. The street gang members that are enforcing these assaults for the SNM are gaining automatic membership status once they are confined to the New Mexico Corrections Department.</p> <p>In recent years, the New Mexico Corrections Department has identified several new gangs that have formed inside their system. These gangs include the following: Crazy Town Roswell (CTR) formed by a group of inmates who are from the southeastern part of the state, primarily Roswell, New Mexico; the Natural Black Family (NBF) is an all African/American prison gang; the Texas Aryan Brotherhood, this gang originated in the Texas Department of Corrections and has expanded out to other state corrections departments including New Mexico; and Barrio Aztecas, which originated inside the Texas Department of Corrections by street gang members from El Paso, Texas.</p> <p>Most hardcore street gang members especially within the Hispanic gang community look forward to becoming prison gang members. With most street gang members, once they reach a certain age they tend to fade out of the gang lifestyle. But when an individual obtains membership status with a prison gang, it becomes a lifetime commitment. Most prison gangs, such as the Sindicato Nuevo Mexico, submit to the blood in blood out concept. So, unlike street gang membership, once an individual reaches the level of being a prison gang member that individual is a member for life and refusing to submit to a lifetime commitment usually results in death.</p> <h2 data-bbox="572 1353 838 1385">VI. TERRORISM</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="621 1431 1029 1463">• WHAT IS TERRORISM? <p>Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion or ransom. Terrorists often use threats to create fear among the public, to try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism, and to get immediate publicity for their causes.</p> <p>The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) categorizes terrorism in the United States as one of two types--domestic terrorism or international terrorism.</p> <p>Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of our government or population</p>

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<p>electricity, water supply, public transportation and communications.</p> <p>One way governments attempt to reduce our vulnerability to terrorist incidents is by increasing security at airports and other public facilities. The U.S. government also works with other countries to limit the sources of support for terrorism.</p>	<p>without foreign direction.</p> <p>International terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activities transcend national boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL WEAPONS <p>Biological agents are infectious microbes or toxins used to produce illness or death in people, animals or plants. Biological agents can be dispersed as aerosols or airborne particles. Terrorists may use biological agents to contaminate food or water because they are extremely difficult to detect. Chemical agents kill or incapacitate people, destroy livestock or ravage crops. Some chemical agents are odorless and tasteless and are difficult to detect. They can have an immediate effect (a few seconds to a few minutes) or a delayed effect (several hours to several days).</p> <p>Biological and chemical weapons have been used primarily to terrorize an unprotected civilian population and not as a weapon of war. This is because of fear of retaliation and the likelihood that the agent would contaminate the battlefield for a long period of time. The Persian Gulf War in 1991 and other confrontations in the Middle East were causes for concern in the United States regarding the possibility of chemical or biological warfare. While no incidents occurred, there remains a concern that such weapons could be involved in an accident or be used by terrorists.</p> <p>More information on Bio-terrorism preparedness and response is available online from the Department of Health and Human Services Center for Disease Control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACTS ABOUT TERRORISM (Prior to September 11, 2001) <p>On February 29, 1993, a bombing in the parking garage of the World Trade Center in New York City resulted in the deaths of five people and thousands of injuries. The bomb left a crater 200 by 100 feet wide and five stories deep. The World Trade Center was the second largest building in the world and houses 100,000 workers and visitors each day.</p> <p>The Department of Defense estimates that as many as 26 nations may possess chemical agents and/or weapons and an additional 12 may be</p>

<p>Terrorist incidents in this country prior to the September 11, 2001 attack have included bombings of the World Trade Center in New York City, the United States Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. and Mobil Oil corporate headquarters in New York City.</p> <p>What is susceptible to terrorism?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Government building and agencies2. National Laboratories3. Military Installations4. Universities5. Public Utilities6. Churches7. Large gathering areas <p>What agency/s would be notified of possible terrorism?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. FBI2. US Military Police3. US Dept. of Energy(National Lab Security)4. Us Postal Inspector5. NM State Police	<p>seeking to develop them.</p> <p>The Central Intelligence Agency reports that at least ten countries are believed to possess or be conducting research on biological agents for weaponization.</p> <p>• TERRORISM IN THE UNITED STATES</p> <p>In the United States, most terrorist incidents have involved small extremist groups who use terrorism to achieve a designated objective. Local, State and Federal law enforcement officials monitor suspected terrorist groups and try to prevent or protect against a suspected attack. Additionally, the U.S. government works with other countries to limit the sources of support for terrorism.</p> <p>A terrorist attack can take several forms, depending on the technological means available to the terrorist, the nature of the political issue motivating the attack, and the points of weakness of the terrorist's target. Bombings have been the most frequently used terrorist method in the United States. Other possibilities include an attack at transportation facilities, an attack against utilities or other public services or an incident involving chemical or biological agents.</p> <p>• FACT SHEET: TERRORISM</p> <p>BEFORE</p> <p>• Learn about the nature of terrorism.</p> <p>Terrorists look for visible targets where they can avoid detection before or after an attack such as international airports, large cities, major international events, resorts, and high-profile landmarks.</p> <p>Learn about the different types of terrorist weapons including explosives, kidnappings, hijackings, arson, and shootings.</p> <p>Prepare to deal with a terrorist incident by adapting many of the same techniques used to prepare for other crises.</p> <p>Be alert and aware of the surrounding area. The very nature of terrorism suggests that there may be little or no warning.</p> <p>Take precautions when traveling. Be aware of conspicuous or unusual behavior. Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not leave luggage unattended.</p> <p>Learn where emergency exits are located. Think ahead about how to</p>
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evacuate a building, subway or congested public area in a hurry. Learn where staircases are located.

Notice your immediate surroundings. Be aware of heavy or breakable objects that could move, fall or break in an explosion.

• Preparing for a Building Explosion

The use of explosives by terrorists can result in collapsed buildings and fires. People who live or work in a multi-level building can do the following:

Review emergency evacuation procedures. Know where fire exits are located.

Keep fire extinguishers in working order. Know where they are located, and how to use them.

Learn first aid. Contact the local chapter of the American Red Cross for additional information.

Keep the following items in a designated place on each floor of the building.

Portable, battery-operated radio and extra batteries, several flashlights and extra batteries

First aid kit and manual
Several hard hats

Fluorescent tape to rope off dangerous areas

• Bomb Threats

If you receive a bomb threat, get as much information from the caller as possible. Keep the caller on the line and record everything that is said. Notify the police and the building management.

After you've been notified of a bomb threat, do not touch any suspicious packages. Clear the area around the suspicious package and notify the police immediately. In evacuating a building, avoid standing in front of windows or other potentially hazardous areas.

Do not restrict sidewalk or streets to be used by emergency officials.

• DURING

In a building explosion, get out of the building as quickly and calmly as

possible.

If items are falling off of bookshelves or from the ceiling, get under a sturdy table or desk if there is a fire.

Stay low to the floor and exit the building as quickly as possible. Cover nose and mouth with a wet cloth.

When approaching a closed door, use the palm of your hand and forearm to feel the lower, middle and upper parts of the door. If it is not hot, brace yourself against the door and open it slowly. If it is hot to the touch, do not open the door--seek an alternate escape route.

Heavy smoke and poisonous gases collect first along the ceiling. Stay below the smoke at all times.

- **AFTER**

If you are trapped in debris.

Use a flashlight.

Stay in your area so that you don't kick up dust. Cover your mouth with a handkerchief or clothing.

Tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear where you are. Use a whistle if one is available. Shout only as a last resort shouting can cause a person to inhale dangerous amounts of dust.

- **Assisting Victims**

Untrained persons should not attempt to rescue people who are inside a collapsed building. Wait for emergency personnel to arrive.

- **Chemical Agents**

Chemical agents are poisonous gases, liquids or solids that have toxic effects on people, animals or plants. Most chemical agents cause serious injuries or death.

Severity of injuries depends on the type and amount of the chemical agent used, and the duration of exposure.

Were a chemical agent attack to occur, authorities would instruct citizens to either seek shelter where they are and seal the premises or evacuate immediately. Exposure to chemical agents can be fatal. Leaving the shelter to rescue or assist victims can be a deadly decision.

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	<p>There is no assistance that the untrained can offer that would likely be of any value to the victims of chemical agents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biological Agents <p>Biological agents are organisms or toxins that have illness-producing effects on people, livestock and crops.</p> <p>Because biological agents cannot necessarily be detected and may take time to grow and cause a disease, it is almost impossible to know that a biological attack has occurred. If government officials become aware of a biological attack through an informant or warning by terrorists, they would most likely instruct citizens to either seek shelter where they are and seal the premises or evacuate immediately.</p> <p>A person affected by a biological agent requires the immediate attention of professional medical personnel. Some agents are contagious, and victims may need to be quarantined. Also, some medical facilities may not receive victims for fear of contaminating the hospital population.</p> <p>More information on Bio-terrorism preparedness and response is available online from the Department of <u>Health</u> and Human Services Center for Disease Control.</p>
	<p>BIBLIOGRAPHY:</p> <p>Security Threat Groups (Inmate Gangs); Institutional In-Service Staff and Basic Correctional Officer Cadet Course; Will Jaramillo and</p>

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Street Gangs; Albuquerque Police Department Gang Unit; David Gonzales
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Bernalillo County Sheriff Department; Robert Martinez
Cibola County Detention Center Internal Affairs; Chris Lucero
www.fema.government

GANGS AND TERRORISM**TEST:****True or False**

1. Fringe-marginal gang members are usually the most violent criminal members of the gang?

T F

2. Hispanic Street Gangs do not acknowledge anyone specific gang member as the leader?

T F

3. The Bloods and Crips are different than the Hispanic gangs in that they identify with colors?

T F

4. Street gangs, biker gangs, and prison gangs all have a similar form of structure that mirrors the government or law enforcement?

T F

5. Graffiti is not a sign of gang activity. Law enforcement views it as thoughtless vandalism or childish pranks?

T F

6. Detection of Asian gangs is difficult because a majority of those gang members are a well groomed; support preppy type attire-jewelry and drive expensive cars?

T F

7. Today gangs are trying to keep a low profile with law enforcement so that they can continue to maintain their criminal activity?

T F

8. Inmates within the prison system can be associated with specific gangs by their tattoos?

T F

9. After the movie “Colors” the Bloods & Crips migrated to New Mexico?

T F

10. There are 653 know white supremacy groups in the country?

T F

11. Taggers can always be identified by their alias, because it never changes?

T F

12. The Biker gang, The Pissed Off Bastards of Bloomington & The Hell’s Angels are two different gangs?

T F

13. Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws for the purposes of intimidation, coercion,, or ransom?

T F

14. Learning about different types of terrorist weapons including explosives, kidnapping, hijacking, arson, and shootings, doesn’t help in understanding the nature of terrorism?

T F

15. Government buildings and agencies, military installations, universities, and Churches are the only things threatened by terrorism?

T F

16. Notification to federal agencies of any suspected terrorist threat is crucial?

T F

(ANSWER SHEET)**TEST:****True or False**

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X T F

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